BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

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FUNERAL HONORS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN IN BOSTON.

The whole City Shrouded in Mourning.

SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES.

A MONSTER MEETING ON THE COMMON.

The terrible event which has so startled the whole nation—the nation by death so beloved and revered President—has nowhere caused deeper and keener sorrow than among the rugged hills and along the rock-bound coast of New England. In no section of so much that is memorable in our country's history nothing has ever so completely paralyzed the people as has this awful calamity. Since the reception of the sad intelligence on Saturday last, all pursuits of business and pleasure, if not entirely abandoned, have been comparatively at a standstill, no more so than the meeting of assemblies.

Yesterday, the appointed time for the mournful funeral rites of our fallen Chieftain, was observed by a complete suspension of all business, and in accordance with the wishes of Acting Secretary of State Hunter, by appropriate religious services in our places of worship. On no occasion—not even the Sabbath—have the observances been so universal or so marked. The funeral emblems which filled every street, were more significant of the sorrow so widely felt, but the closed marts of trade, the silent workshop, the stillness caused by the absence of the cars and other public conveyances in our streets, and the sadness depicted on every face, indicated more clearly still the pressure of a common grief. The few places of business that were opened for a short time in the morning were closed by twelve o'clock. The running of all trains on the railroads leading from the city, as well as the passage of horse cars through the streets, also ceased at that hour, and on none was business resumed until after the obsequies. There was a remarkable absence of vehicles of all descriptions and even of the crowds who thronged very principal thoroughfare seemed hushed to stillness.

From twelve till two minute guns were fired on the Common and in Cambridge, by order of the State authorities, Captain Cummings Light Battery performing the duty in Boston, Captain Stanley, of the Britton Hussar Battery, also firing minute guns on board his vessel between the hours of twelve and two, in addition to displaying flags at half mast.

All the churches were told for an hour, commencing at the hour appointed for the moving of the procession, and large congregations assembled.

Almost every person was in the streets, ladies as well as gentlemen, were some badge of mourning—a piece of crape on the left arm or the part of the gentlemen. The habit and custom of the day not only closed the flag, and festoon and drapery Market, the Post Office was closed between the hours of ten A. M. and two P. M.

Brief reports of the services in the churches, and on the great meeting on the Common will be sketched below in appropriate places below.

The Closing Scenes at Washington

Boston may truthfully claim to have been shrouded in mourning. Never has our city been so overcome with the sombre emblems of death. There was scarcely a store or dwelling house, and not a single public office that did not have some emblem or token of the common sorrow and bereavement about it, and more in addition to furnish a fitting mark of such regard, more to an unbidden manifestation, we easily might conclude that to any want of patriotism and sympathy. It was a unanimous and deeply felt tribute to the memory of our lamented President Lincoln, and the most stern, by, were almost unanimous in their expressions of public manifestation of such sympathy in the common grief.

Where so universal a feeling was, it would be idle to attempt to describe or record it in detail. It will be sufficient to refer to any business district, to say that no single building was left unclad in the habiliments of mourning. In many cases the display was very tasteful, and in some instances the display was very costly. Whole stores in the State, Kilby, Court, Franklin, Hanover, Washington, Tremont, Washington, Court, Scollay, Bromfield, Summer, Winter, Chauncy, Hawley, Devonshire, Milk, Federal, Broad, Congress and Purchase streets, Faneuil Hall Square, and in fact in all the business streets were entirely dressed in mourning. On Beacon Hill, at the South End, in West End, the North End, and in Roxbury and East Boston every house of mourning were in every street and upon almost every house.

The State House, City Hall, Custom House, Faneuil Hall, Quincy Hall, Boylston Market, Public Library, United States Court House, Merchants' Exchange, Independent News Room, Athenæum Building, Masonic Temple, Lafayette House, Belmont House, Revere House, and every theatre and other place of amusement, were in common with other buildings dressed in the universal black and white.

At many points there were appropriate and significant inscriptions. On the front of the Boston Theatre, beneath a portrait of President Lincoln, was the following quotation from "Macbeth":

"He hath been in his faculties so meek, hath been
So clear in his great office that his virtues
Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against
The deep damnation of his taking off."

In front of the United States Court House was inscribed "Abraham Lincoln. Born February 12, 1809. Died April 15, 1865. On a house in Tremont street—"He is in Glory. The Nation has risen." On another house in the same street—"I will and know that I am God."

On a building near the head of State street two large portraits were displayed, one of Lincoln and the other of Washington. On the front of the Exchange Exchange, in State street, was inscribed—In this we [illegible] for it." We are once more free. The flag of [illegible] United States, which, previously to the rebellion had never waved but as a symbol of protection [illegible] security to us all, is again unfurled in every State. We shall again enjoy the protection of a strong [illegible] just government, unfilter the benign influence [illegible] virtuous rulers and wise laws. Let us rejoice, gentlemen, that we behold this day. Let us "rally round the flag," and give a cheerful and active support to those in whose hands it has been placed.—We deplore as you do, and as all good citizens must, the untimely death of Abraham Lincoln. I remember with pride and pleasure that I endorsed his first Inaugural Speech in my newspaper, and begged our people to submit to his authority and extend to him a generous confidence. The people of the South abhor the foul deed which bereft him of life.

[illegible] and this was a most affecting character.

In the Methodist street Church Rev. Dr. Lothrop officiated, and there was a large gathering not only of the regular worshippers but of strangers, and the [illegible] in any every [illegible] was occupied. The church was very tastefully hung with the emblems of sorrow, and the services were of a solemn and impressive character.

The Bennet Street Universalist Church was crowded to excess, a large number having been unable to obtain admission. Festoons of mourning drapery surrounded the galleries, while the pulpit was elaborately hung with the same. Rev. Dr. Miner conducted the services, and preached an eloquent sermon on the virtues of the late President, setting forth his Christian and patriotism in a most touching manner. Hymns were also made by Revs. Sylvester Cobb and Moore.

The Bowdoin Street Methodist Society held a service in their church which was appropriately decorated with mourning drapery, and was attended by the pastor Rev. Mr. Tasker, and Rev. Mr. Hatch, and Rev. Mr. Cox, took part in the services, which consisted of prayer, reading the Scriptures, singing, and a funeral sermon and dirges.

Park Street Church was crowded, indeed the throng was so great that several persons fainted and had to be carried out. Rev. Dr. Stevens conducted the services and preached a sermon on the loss the nation sustains in the sudden death of Mr. Lincoln, which he considered a personal [illegible] to the people. He spoke in regard to the [illegible] the assassin was [illegible] apparent in his [illegible] acts, and he certainly proved that God was using the instrument who [illegible] Mr. Lincoln made a great impression.

The Independent Bostonians, Captain Proctor, performed escort duty. Col. Lucius B. Marsh acted as Chief Marshal; Charles G. Nazro, Esq., as Marshal of the six northern Wards and George P. Denny, Esq., as Marshal of the six southern Wards. Gilmore's Band preceded the first division of the procession, and the Navy Yard band the second division. The delegations from the northern wards included some two hundred members of the Order of Templars of Honor, the Reliance Star Temple of Honor, with about seventy members, forming the vanguard. In their ranks they carried a flag appropriately draped. The division composed of the citizens of the southern wards included a large delegation of the Jewish persuasion. Indeed the demonstration was not confined to any particular sect or creed, but all were invited to participate therein.

The pageant was formed in sections of four and five and numbered over two thousand persons. Making its exit from the Common by the West street gate, it marched to Johnson dirges played by the band, through Tremont, Boylston, Arlington, Beacon and Park streets to the Park street gate, through it, and thence along the Park and Beacon street mall to the parade ground, where two stands had been erected for speakers.

In addition to the members of the procession a vast crowd of ladies and gentlemen assembled about the orators' stands, and there were probably present from fifteen to twenty thousand persons. The exercises were begun about six o'clock.

On stand No. 1 the Navy Yard Band commenced the ceremonies by performing a dirge. S. S. Tobey, Esq., presided, then introduced the Rev. Horatio Neale, D. D., of the Somerset street Baptist Church, who offered a fervent prayer. Short and appropriate speeches were made by Mr. Tobey, Hon. Josiah Quincy, Hon. Judge Russell, Hon. Samuel M. Walley, Rev. William [illegible] closed by the singing of the doxology by the audience, and a benediction by Rev. Dr. Whitcomb.

At stand No. 2 Charles G. Nazro, Esq. presided. Gilmore's Band inaugurated the ceremonies by playing "Rest Spirit Rest," and Rev. Mr. Malleson offered prayer. The speakers were the Chairman, Hon. Alexander H. Rice, Rev. Edwin B. Webb, F. W. Smith, Esq., and Hon. Chas. A. Phelps. Rev. Mr. Byrnes made a concluding prayer.

The exercises were of a very interesting character, and some of the speeches, particularly those of Mr. Rice, Judge Russell and Rev. Mr. Webb, elicited applause on account of their manly and patriotic sentiments.

The speakers not only dwelt upon the noble traits in the character of our late President, but enunciated calm sense and resignation, and the fullest confidence in the ability of the new President. The speeches were interspersed with dirges by the bands.

BEECHER ON THE EVENT

DISCOURSE UPON THE MURDER OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN BY THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

(From a New York paper.)

The morning journals of yesterday having announced that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher had arrived in New York, after performing the pleasing duty assigned him by the lamented Lincoln—that of pronouncing the oration in the raising of the Stars and Stripes over Fort Sumter—it was naturally expected that this distinguished orator would make the assassination of his friend and fellow-laborer in the cause of freedom—Abraham Lincoln—the topic of his discourse on Sabbath morning. These surmises were not fulfilled, for the morning services at Plymouth church were appropriate to the mournful occasion. It is well known that ordinarily strangers experience considerable difficulty in procuring even standing room, despite the spirit of self sacrifice and kindness manifested at all times by the members of the church to accommodate all who come; but yesterday the theme, the circumstances attending Mr. Beecher's brief absence, and the world wide reputation of the "orator of the people," attracted thousands to the church. From an early hour in the morning till near noon crowds were seen wending their way to Brooklyn Heights, hoping to get within hearing distance of the speaker, all anxious to hear what he had to say upon the greatest tragedy of ancient or modern times. The streets from which entrance to the church is had were thronged by persons anxious to obtain admittance, but who, after seeing that it was utterly impossible to go near the building, sorrowly retraced their foot steps—a few remaining, while others proceeded to their respective places of worship. It would form an interesting feature of this report to give a description of the almost superhuman efforts which one fleeced reporter made to get ingress to the church, but suffice it to say that, with the assistance of some gentlemen who lifted him over a wide stairway, he found himself perched on the organ loft, from which elevated point he had a splendid view of the vast audience beneath and was within hearing of the speaker.

After appropriate introductory devotional exercises Mr. Beecher announced from the first five verses of the last chapter of Deuteronomy, which narrate how Moses ascended Mount Nebo. The fourth and fifth verses read as follows:—"And the Lord said unto him, this is the land which I sware unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, saying, I will give it unto thy seed; I have caused thee to see it with thine eyes, but thou shalt not go over thither. So Moses, the servant of the Lord, died there in the land of Moab."

In his introductory remarks Mr. Beecher portrayed the feelings of Moses on the occasion referred to in the text, and said that a great leader of the people had passed through joy, sorrow, battle and war, and came near to the promised land of peace, into which he might not pass over. Who shall recount our martyr's sufferings for this people since November, 1860? His north has been dark with storms by day and night; he has trod the way of carnage and misdeeds; on his shoulders rested a government greater to him than his own life. At the height of his fame men were striking at home, and upon his government foreign eyes lowered. It stood as a lone island in the sea, full of storms. One every tide and wave seem in danger to devour it. Upon these and innate great sorrows and anxieties have rested, but not on such or in such a manner as upon that simple, truth manly, and faithful and calm soul Lincoln. Never rising to the enthusiasm of more impatient natures in hours of hope, and never sinking with infirmities natures in hours of defeat to such depths of despondency, he held on with immovable patience and fidelity, putting caution against hope that it might not be premature, and hope against caution that it might not prove to be cruel and danger. He wrestled constantly through long hours and dreadful periods of years wherein God was cleansing the sin of his people of him. At last the watcher heard the gray dawn of the country; the mountains began to give their forms in birth from out of darkness, and the East came rushing towards us with signs full of joy for all our sorrows. Then it was for him to be glad exceedingly; then it was he had sorrowed unless in vain. Peace came bring to heart such joy, such rest, such honor, trust and gratitude as the world looked upon it as it was looked upon the promised land, and then the war of the nation proclaimed that he was gone from among us. Not thine the sorrow, but ours, sainted soul. And it has indeed entered the promised rest while we yet are in the march. To us remains the reeking of the deep and the storm upon the sea, days sorrowful and nights of watching, but thou art spared high above all anxieties, far beyond all sorrow and weariness. On every hearth, in place executive, in the [illegible] that last enough suffered. From his beautiful home, where his family, hallowed there in the great wilderness. Thou amidst among the elect, around thee are the regal men that have ennobled human life in every age, and the company of glory on thy brow as a diadem of joy upon thee for ever and ever. Over all this land, over all the future cloud of years that now from thy infinite horizon moves on as a shock. In the goodly company of heaven Abraham sainted rest that rest that thou hast so strong sought, and thy name, an everlasting name in heaven, shall flourish in fragrance and beauty as long as the sun shall rest upon the earth and heat a ray him to revere truth, liberty and goodness. Mr. Beecher then went on to speak of the joyful feelings of the people just previous to the tragedy at Washington, and concluded as with the overwhelming grief into which the nation was so suddenly plunged. Every household in the land seemed as if its first born was gone. Business, pleasure, and even avarice, stood still as there to lay some mourning tribute, brutal charitable institutions and with the same assertion, but no monument will ever equal the universal, spontaneous and solemn [illegible] that in one moment swept down here and there covered up animosities, and in one hour brought a people into unity of grief and fellowship of anguish. For the present he could not command his feelings to delineate the martyr President's character, but would do so on a future occasion. The next point he made was that the nation should not mourn that his departure was so sudden, nor all the imagination at the melancholy of his departure. He said he believed that the sorrow in battle, and yet there was not a drummer boy or private for whom the great heart of Lincoln would not have bled. Secondly, the blow was but the expiring rebellion. In remarking this point, Mr. Beecher spoke in the most lucid terms of slavery, which was a two edged sword, cutting both ways, destroying manhood in the oppressed, and insidiously destroying manhood in the oppressor. Slavery again in a wanton destruction of all human rights in the deliverance of all the sanctities of home, and was the universal enemy of mankind, and it came only to be main aimed at the sacrifice of every moral feeling, by its abettors and upholders. The problem was solved that slavery wasted its victim, destroyed public morality, and the men living under its influence were often and could not be trusted. Nor can you build this by sand and ground in this or any such sort of permission that is fit to build the ship of state or any foundations for a republic. The part that grows up under this bough, when put to proof, is found sad to fail; and that seems on it shall be pierced. No sooner that grows up in the midst of slavery is not honor, but a debasing quality that usurps the place of its betters only to disgrace the name of honor; and as long as there is one seed of reason, infrequently will be a by word and a blessing. The whole moral nature of man realizes in its infancy and dominance with slavery was dead smitten. The needless rebellion, the treasonery of its leaders to be the end solemn tribute, their vindication of the eternalest principles of liberty, rising in contempt only to be betrayed and destroyed, and the unparalleled cruelty to prisoners, wounded, poor, dead, and utterly without excuse, showed that slavery [illegible] country had the [illegible] and not believe in the "institution." Slavery was insanity, and that nation that cherished it was barbarous. It was fit that the expiring blow should be such as to take away from men the last [illegible] arrogance, the last pity, and fire the soul with invincible determination that the breeding ground of such calamities and disasters shall be utterly and forever destroyed. We needed not that he should put on paper that he believed in slavery who, with treason, with murder, and with cruelty infernal, hovered around that man [illegible] to destroy him.

He was himself but the long sting with which slavery struck at liberty, and he carried the poison, that belonged to slavery. And as long as this nation hates it will never be forgotten that we have had one martyred President—never, never. While time lasts, while heaven lasts, while hell reeks and groans, will it not be forgotten that slavery, by its minions slew him, and, in slaying him, made manifest its whole nature and tendency thirdly—The blow was aimed at the life of the government and of the nation. Lincoln was slain, but American men at home. In treating this point Mr. Beecher stated that in a council held in the city of Charleston preceding the attack on Fort Sumter after the federal commissioner who was appointed to go to Washington had an interview with Gov Pickens, who opened to him all the secrets of the Southern council, and said that the South had never been wronged, and they knew by that they had never been oppressed by the government, for they had governed the country; yet it was necessary for Southern statesmen to make the people believe so. Gov. Pickens declared that the two systems were so antagonistic in ideas and industrial policies that they could not live together. Fourthly—the blow had signally failed. The cause is not stricken; it is strengthened. This nation is dissolved, but in name only. It stands more solid to-day than any pyramid in Egypt. These people are neither wasted, nor damaged, nor disordered. Now hate slavery and love liberty with stronger hate and love to day than ever before. The government is not weakened, it is strengthened. Now naturally and easily were the ranks closed and another stepped forward in an hour to take his mantle. And I avow my belief that he will be found a man true to every instance of liberty—true to the whole front that is exposed in a manly, vigilant for the constitution, careful of the love and wise for liberty in that it himself for his life long has known what it is to suffer fight the struggle of slavery, and cries "liberty" through the bitter experiences of his own life. [Applause.] Where could the head of the government [illegible] may measurably be smitten down by the hand of an assassin and the nation not be demanded? But after unparalleled doubts upon the resources of this country since the war commenced, and then the striking down of the head of the government, the heart of the people was such that the public funds never faltered, but stood as the granite ribs in our mountains. Republican institutions have been vindicated as never before, and God said by his providence to all the nations of the earth, republican liberty based upon true Christianity, is as firm as the foundations of the globe. Finally—He who now sleeps has by the event been clothed with new influence. Dead, he speaks to men who now willingly hear what before they refused to listen to. Now his simple and mighty words will be gathered like those of Washington, and your children and children's children shall be taught to ponder the sublimity and deep wisdom of the utterances which, in their party heat, caused so idle words. The poet tells of men who receive a new impulse, and men for his sake, will love the whole country which he loved so well. I swear you on the altar of his memory to be more faithful to that country for which he has perished by his ever perishing and severe hatred to that slavery which made him a martyr and a conqueror. (Applause.) Mr. Beecher spoke of Mr. Lincoln's determination and of his stern justice joined with a woman's tenderness and moderation of spirit, which the heat of party could not inflame, and then dwelt in pathetic strains upon the loss which the colored people had experienced in his death, and whose name was to them as an angel of God. He concluded with the following eloquent peroration: And now the martyr is moving in triumphal march, mightier than when alive. The nation rise up at every stage of his coming. Cities and States are his pall bearers, and the cannons speak the years with solemn progression. Dead, dead, dead, he yet speaketh. Is Washington dead? Is Hampden dead? Is David dead? So any man that lives ever if to live dead? Disenthralled of flesh, rises to the unobstructed sphere whose passion never come, he begins his immortal work. His life is now grafted upon the infinite, and will be fruitful, as no earthly life can be. Fear on, then, thou that hast overcome! Your sorrows, oh people, are his peace; your bells and wands and muffled drums sound triumph in his ears. Wail and weep here; God makes it echo joy and triumph there. Passion! Four years ago, oh illinois, we took from the midst an untried man, and from among the mean; we return him to you a mighty conqueror. Not thine any more, but the nations not ours, but the world's. Give him place, oh ye prairies, in the midst of this great continent his dust shall rest, a sacred treasure to myriads who shall pilgrim to that shrine to kindle anew their zeal and patriotism. Ye winds that move over the mighty places of the West, chant his requiem! Ye people, behold the martyr whose blood, as he solemnly administe words, pleads for fidelity, for law, for liberty.

(From the New York Herald.)

THE GREAT CRIMINALS—IN WHAT COURT SHOULD THEY BE TRIED?

The Secretary of War, in his proclamation offering rewards for the apprehension of Booth, Harold, Atzerot and any of their accomplices, or of any person aiding in their escape or concealment, intimates that they will be sent for trial before a military commission, and that the penalty will be death. It is obvious to all acquainted with the workings of our ordinary criminal judicial system that the only feasible way of bringing these murderers and conspirators to speedy and condign punishment is that suggested by Mr. Stanton. No jury could be empannelled in Washington, or in any part of the United States, under the rule by which the qualifications of jurors are tested. The first questions asked by the defending counsel of persons called to serve as jurors are whether or not they have read the newspaper reports of the occurrence, whether they have conversed on the subject, and whether they have expressed any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. An affirmative answer to these questions is usually held as satisfying the person from jury service; and the consequence is that the more stupid a man is the more fitted he is regarded to pass on the question of the life or liberty of his fellow man. Where can there be found twelve men in any city, county or state of the United States, or in any intelligent community in Christendom, who will not have read and talked of the fearful scenes of last Good Friday night and expressed very decided opinions as to the guilt of John Wilkes Booth, and as to the punishment that should be inflicted upon him, and all who aided, plotted or approved the act? It, by any possibility, there could be brought together in a jury box in the city of Washington, twelve men who would answer [illegible] the questions indicated they would prove to be either rebels or secessionists who had sworn their way there for the purpose of defeating justice. Even if the preliminary process to jurors did not preclude the idea of such form of trial, there would be another fatal objection to it, and that would be the difficulty of excluding from the jury box men who have sympathized with the rebellion, whose sons and relatives have served in rebel ranks, and who, whatever might be their regret at the course which the assassin Booth took, would have been ready to perjure for his motive so to lead them to pardon the act and try to save him from the penalty.

The course of trial indicated by the Secretary of War is, therefore, the proper one to be adopted. A military commission is the tribunal before which the murderers and conspirators should be arraigned. From the military system, the quirks and quibbles and technicalities of lawyers will have no place. The trial will be prompt, and the sentence and execution will follow the people require and will meet approval.

Nor will it be by any forced construction of law that a military commission will assume jurisdiction of these cases. The bullet of Booth and the dagger of his fellow murderer aimed at the lives of the President and the Secretary of State were not the ordinary homicidal motives, but with the object of bringing to naught our late military successes. It was no slender worthless to the nation the capture of Petersburg and of Richmond, the surrender of Lee and his army, the flight of the rebel government, the re-occupation of all the forts, arsenals and navy yards of the United States, and the disposition of all armed organizations against the national authority. It was to annul the struggles and sacrifices of the last four years, and to stir up treason and rebellion to fresh efforts. In the grave of that man lies—very ladies—majesty of the fact that the great victim was commander-in-chief of the army and navy—the murderers and their accomplices, and all who have aided or may yet aid in their concealment or escape, are subject to the rules of military justice.

The conspirators now in session at Washington will, probably have impressed upon it the grave responsibility, the high duty of being true interpreters of that demand for God's justice on the murderers and their accomplices whose now fills the popular mind. We have no doubt, from what we have read of the proceedings of that court, in the trial and punishment of those who have in other ways tried to defeat the nation in its great struggle, by subscribing men on paper for men in the field, that in this last and worst phase of treason it will be prompt and resolute in its action. The president (Brigadier General B. S. Hedges) and its Judge Advocate (Colonel H. P. Chipman) are able lawyers as well as good soldiers. Its members are highly intelligent officers of high rank; and while no innocent man need fear to be unjustly convicted or unduly punished, so no criminal that is brought before it need hope for escape or clemency. It is by such a tribunal that Booth and Surratt, and their aiders or abettors, should be tried.

MILITARY ORDERS.

Hdeaq'rs Department of North Carolina
ARMY OF THE OHIO
Raleigh, N. C., May 1st, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS
No. 65.

[illegible] MAJOR GEO. B. EYER 8TH MAINE INFANTRY, is hereby appointed Provost Marshal of the Post of Raleigh to relieve Lt. Col. S. H. Hunt 13th Indiana Infantry, who has been discharged the service on the tender of his resignation.

By command of Maj. Gen. Schofield
J. A. ASPERILLA,
Asst. A. J. G. Gen'l.

Col. Chauncey,
Com'd'g Post, Raleigh, N. C. May 2 65

Hdeaq'rs, 2nd Brig. 2nd Div. 10th A. C.
Post of Raleigh, N. C.
May 1st, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS
No 1.

The Col Commanding Post having noticed with regret that the beautiful shade trees which adorn the City of Raleigh, are being ruined, all persons are hereby prohibited from hitching their horses to them for the future. Hitching posts will be provided on all the principal streets of the city, and any horse found tied to the trees will be seized by the Provost Guard.

By Order of
C. B. CHANCEY,
Col. Com'd'g Post.
H. A. Sampson, Post Adjutan. May 2-65

Hdeaq'rs 2d Brig. 2d Div. 10th A. C.
Post of Raleigh, N. C., May 1, 1865.

Circular.

The Colonel commanding Post as ours to the citizens of Raleigh, that the Safe-guards now be removed from all the houses in the city, as the [illegible] guard substituted. In cases of any [illegible] or intrusion at private houses the citizens can call upon the Police Guard for protection, and in case the guard cannot be found at any distance or notice an [illegible] the residences of citizens or the houses [illegible] will afford all the assistance that the guard can. Citizens will be allowed to enter the houses of citizens only [illegible] requested to do so, except in case of [illegible]

By order of C. B. CHANCEY,
Col. Com'd'g Post.
H. B. Sampson, Post Adjutant. May 2 65

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE OR A PARTNER WANTED.

ONE OF THE FINEST GRIST MILLS IN THE State of North Carolina is offered for sale. It is situated on Honey River, nine miles west of the city of Raleigh. The present machinery consists of a Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Oil Mill, and it is a most desirable situation for a cotton factory. The owner would consider the proposals of any energetic gentleman acquainted with the manufacture of cotton cloth, for a partnership business in erecting and carrying on such a business. This opportunity should not be overlooked by any capitalist who may desire to be the pioneer of the many advantages interest in North Carolina. Address Progress office, Raleigh, N. C.

ap 29

INFORMATION WANTED

OF HENRY C. SMITH, COMPANY E 3RD REG'T N. C. Troops Steuart's Brigade, Wharton's Division, Lee's Army. Was last heard from a few days previous to Lee's surrender. Any information concerning his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his anxious wife.

L. A. V. SMITH.
May 2 3t* Raleigh, N. C.
Northern papers please copy.

LOST

A BLACK LEATHER TRAVELING BAG, supposed to have been taken by mistake by some person who arrived by the 7½ o'clock train on the evening of the 30th.

It was missed soon after the arrival of said train.

The person who has it will confer a great favor and will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at Headquarters, Department of N. C.

C. W. SCHOFIELD,
Brevet Brig Gen'l.
May 2-3t

PRESSMAN WANTED.

A RELIABLE STEADY MAN, COMPETENT TO run Power Presses, is wanted to take charge of a large cylinder Hoe press. To a competent man good wages and permanent work will be given. Apply at Progress Office immediately.

J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
April 29-tf.

WANTED

A N INTELLIGENT COLORED GIRL WHO HAS had experience as a nurse and who is capable of taking charge of two small children. A good home and good wages will be paid one who can come well recommended. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 26-tf

WANTED.

A N INTELLIGENT WHITE WOMAN IS WANTED to act as housekeeper for a small family and look after two small children. To a woman who can come well recommended a good home and good wages will be paid. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 26-tf

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE

PROGRESS OFFICE.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

THE LARGE AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING circulation of the DAILY PROGRESS renders it one of the most [illegible] ONE MONTH.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1865.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE PROGRESS.

As we shall be in communication with the Eastern part of the State, with the North and the world in a day or two, we will now receive mail subscribers to the Progress at the following rates:

Daily paper, one year.....$10 00
" " six months.....5 00
Weekly paper, one year.....3 00
" " six months.....1 50

Money must accompany all orders, or the paper will not be sent.

News Agents will be supplied at the rate of $5 per hundred.

ADVERTISING RATES.

All transient advertisements will be charged ONE DOLLAR a square, ten lines nonpareil type to constitute a square, for each and every insertion, and the amount must be paid at the desk when the matter is handed in or they will not appear.

A Voice from the Dead! Proclamation of the Late Governor—He Dies Hard—Bully Main Friday still Kicks.

The late Governor continues to proclaim, and sends a parting greeting to his loving subjects, from Greensboro, the most extraordinary paper of modern times.

The paper before us must be genuine, for it bears not only the name of the fugitive Governor, but has appended the official signature of his private secretary, the *patriot* who has been so politic in the recent past not to have the *Standards & Progress* suspended, and this is Editor Long. This pious creature, the *Private Secretary* herald, has been smoked around among private families and in the social circle, and the family hearthstone, when common decency should have forbidden the introduction of pernicious influence, abused and villified the Editor of this paper and others whom he chose to proclaim traitors to the Davis and Vance tyrannies—And now he and his master prepare to retire quietly to their native hills, their criminal deeds have helped deluge with blood and property as a people they have labored day and night to beggar and destroy.

We appeal to Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, a man who's whole public career has shown him to be a friend and champion of the honest man, to save the people of the United States from this tyrant and usurper, Vance, and the corrupt vampires that would surround him if allowed to return to Raleigh and resume the functions of his office. And we appeal to the military authorities to reconstitute the U. S. troops and to govern the affairs of the State so as to give all people protection, not only from bushwhackers, marauders and other evil disposed persons but also to protect them from the insolence and petty tyranny of those State officers who have done so much to bring desolation and ruin to our once happy and peaceful homes. After doing all that he could by fraud, tyranny and corruption to destroy the Federal government and beggar North Carolina, this man Vance would now seek back into a position that he has disgraced, but thank God the President of the United States and his counsellors and advisers know who and what he is, and we think we can assure the true and loyal people of the State that no such ingratitude awaits them.

The following is Vance's last:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Executive Department,
Greensborough, April 25th 1865.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by the recent surrender of the principal armies of the Confederate States further resistance to the forces of the United States has become vain and would result in useless waste of blood; and whereas all the natural disorders attendant upon the disbanding of large armies are upon us and the country is filled with numerous bands of citizens and soldiers disposed to do violence to persons and property:

Now, therefore, I, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor of the State of North Carolina, in the sincere hope of averting some of the many evils which threaten us, do issue this my Proclamation, commanding all such persons to abstain from violence and all acts of lawlessness, to avoid assembling together in crowds in all towns and cities, or doing anything whatsoever calculated to cause excitement, and earnestly appealing to all good citizens who are now at home to remain there, and to all soldiers of this State to retire quietly to their homes and exert themselves in preserving order. Should it become necessary for the protection of citizens, I also appeal to the good and true soldiers of North Carolina, whether they have been surrendered and paroled or otherwise, to unite themselves together in sufficient numbers in the various counties of the State, under the superintendence of the civil magistrates thereof, to arrest or put any bodies of lawless and disorderly men who may be committing or threatening outrage upon the persons or property of peaceable citizens; assuring them that it will be no violation of their parole to do so, and I would scorn myself unworthy of my trust, should I withhold all that may be in my power to aid the government of the United States in restoring legal authority in her borders, and to further the great object, peace, domestic quiet, and the general welfare of the people. Wishing them God speed in this new duty,

ZEB. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
A. H. Nelson, *Private Secretary.*

The Provender

Gen. Schofield, with most of his staff, went up to Greensboro' yesterday, on business connected with the surrender of Johnston's army. The 104th Ohio, Lieut. Col. W. J. Jordan commanding, acted as guard for the train. They will probably return to-day. The cavalry of Gen. Johnston's army are all ready and eager to turn and wield the hatchet till the Pulpit and the machinations of the surrender conference are settled before they return.

Gen. Vance is at Greensboro', and will probably have an opportunity afforded him to exert his influence, if any, in the way of negotiating for his own personal welfare and safety. As a representative of the people, however, we think he will be conspicuously absent, as we deserve to be. We are of this opinion, from the fact that we can only find in the speeches and other intimations of President Johnson's policy that he will have nothing whatever to do with such men as Vance, official or otherwise, perhaps through the medium of a court-martial or civil court.

We are informed that Gen. Hartsuff of the Federal army has arrived in Greensboro', and this has been in conference with General Johnston. From this we infer that some kind of communication have been established between Greensboro and the remote probably, via Danville. Everything progresses swimmingly, and very soon the "Old North State" will be free in all the land of rebellious cruelty. General Cobb's head and other Confederate officers are said to have expressed the opinion that the idea of a transMississippi department, for the forces of Lee and as the army west of the Mississippi refused to cross the Mississippi, and to the old of the people of this State, they

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Gen. Johnston's Order.

Gen. Johnston's order to his troops concerning the time of his surrender will be found in this issue.—His reference to the breaking "of every hope of success by war," is a bit of diplomatic soft-soaping, which his men will appreciate as an attempt to create a groundless hope for the played out Confederacy, by means of political negotiations.

The Barbers on a "Strike."

The list of prices established by a Post Council of Administration, to apply to "Purveyors and other authorized traders of this post," and published by authority of Colonel Granger, commandant of the Post, has been quietly submitted to by all save the Barbers. These knights of the razor and strop have taken it, however, in high dudgeon and struck up their shops; and gentlemen may be seen wandering up and down the streets in vain for a "shave."

We mean no reflection upon the barbers, but we think they have acted unwisely. If the prices fixed in the schedule were not enough to allow them a living they should have petitioned the post commander for an advance, who no doubt not would have heard and cheerfully considered their grievances; but to shut up promptly shows not only a callous disregard for the wants of the community, but seems to be meant as an act of defiance to the military authorities.

We will not dictate to Col. Granger, for we know that he fully understands the duties of his position, but we will venture to express the hope that the shops of these "striking" barbers may be taken possession of and men put in them that can afford, like other men, to work for the wages fixed by the authorities.

We don't object to their being allowed higher rates than those fixed by the Council of Administration, as we do a fact to the loudest and dullest manner in which they have treated the army and community. And if these barbers are allowed to triumph now, every negro in the community will at once "strike" for higher wages.

The Debt of the United States.

The amount of the indebtedness of the United States has been a matter of considerable doubt in the minds of many of our citizens. For their benefit we condense from the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury on the 31st of March, the following facts: The national debt on that day was $2 346 965 076. This shows an increase since the monthly statement issued at the end of October, of $469 955 062. During the same time the interest payable in coin has increased from $59,646 604 to $62 016,682, and that in currency from $28 667,002 to $38,819 309. The unpaid requisitions have been reduced to $114,-256,665. The certificates of indebtedness are $171,-700 000; the temporary deposits $62 382,823; and the seven-thirty notes $800 812 000.

The resources of the country have been more fully developed by the war and the system of taxation perfected so that the liquidation of such a portion as may be considered necessary of all of this debt will hardly be felt. Statistics show that enough Petroleum, or coal oil, has been discovered to pay the whole amount. The discovery of this article has added to the revenues of the country an amount almost fabulous.

Telegraphic News.

As soon as the wires are working to Washington City we have the promise of the Associated Press reports for the *Progress*, and we shall spare neither labor or expense to make the paper worthy of the literary name throughout the State. Until the Press Dispatches can be had, which we hope will be within a few days, we have the promise of the use of all important dispatches that may reach General Sherman's headquarters, not contraband, for publication.

We assure the people of the State that they may look to the *Progress* with entire confidence, for the latest and most reliable news from every quarter.

Many of the good people of this goodly "City of Oaks" are anxious to hear from one PETER MALLATT, a citizen of New York before the war, but for the last two years or more engaged in hand-cuffing, using and otherwise abusing and ill-treating the free white men of North Carolina. *Peter* was at the head of the Conscription Bureau for this State, and could not the bribe money he has received from wealthy secesh men, to keep them out of the army, has placed him in quite comfortable circumstances. Whether he has followed his master towards the setting sun, or is with the *late* Governor, at Greensboro', still plying his vocation of conscript officer, we are unable to say; but we assure the *many friends*, here-abouts, that if we shall hear of his whereabouts they shall be duly informed. Neither Grant, or Sherman or Lee ever moved in the *style*, or put on the *airs* assumed by Peter; but all is vanity; mortality is weak and ephemeral, and the places that knew him will know him no more forever.

NEW JERSEY.—It was stated in the House of Assembly of New Jersey, that the amount of assessments on the real and personal property in that State, as returned, was only about $350,000,000. The present war tax on this amount was one-tenth of one per cent., over $100,000 of which is set apart as a sinking fund. As the assessors of the State do not assess more than about seventy per cent. of the valuation, it will be seen that the actual value of the real and personal property in New Jersey is $500,-000 000. At this rate, the bonds of the State ought to be the best investment in the market.

The Letter of W. W. Holden, Esq., to a Committee of citizens of Wilson, inviting him to be present at a Union meeting, to be held in that town, shall appear to-morrow.

A renowned clergyman of New York lately preached rather a long sermon from the text—"Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting." After the congregation had listened about an hour, some began to get weary and went out; others soon followed, greatly to the annoyance of the minister. Another person started, whereupon the person stopped in his sermon, and said, "That's right, gentlemen, just as you are wearied, pass out." He continued his sermon at some length after, but he

[From the New York Herald.]

THE PRINCIPLES AND THE POLICY OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON AS DECLARED BY HIMSELF.

The speech of President Johnson to the Indiana delegation, delivered on Friday last, and published in full in the *Herald* of yesterday, was by far the most important of his recent utterances. In it we find the principles and his policy most distinctly and emphatically enunciated. "As to making a declaration, or manifesto, or what you may please to call it," said the President, "my past is a better forshadowing of my future course than any statement on paper that might be made." To his past course, which we have already reviewed at length, the President then appropriately referred. Taking its most salient points, and unequivocally repeating and endorsing his former expressions of opinion, he tersely laid down the several planks of the platform upon which he intends to administer the government of the country.

Having, in all probability, been informed of the recent efforts of Northern copperheads to connect themselves with him, and identify some of their opinions with his own, he deliberately remarked that "treason is none the less treason whether it be in a free State or in a slave State; but if there could be any difference in such a crime, he who commits treason in a free State is a greater traitor than he who commits it in a slave State. There might be some little excuse for a man who based his treason upon his possession of slave property; but the traitor in a free State has no excuse but simply to be a traitor." The President then reiterated the statement which he has significantly introduced into every one of his addresses, that as burglary, arson, and murder are crimes and must be punished, so treason, the greatest of all crimes, must be punished also; and that, as treason is the worst of crimes, it should be punished by the bitterest of penalties. These declarations show that President Johnson has decided that the rebel leaders shall not escape justice, and that he is not in favor of permitting unsuccessful treason to be its own only rebuke.

But the President further said that the rebel leaders "must not only be punished, but their social power must be destroyed." He admits that mercy is a very good thing; but, with the grim humor of Cromwell, he added that in such cases as this rebellion the attribute of mercy should be left to Him who rules us all. "Then," said President Johnson, "if mercy has been invoked, if wrong has been done, the Controller and Giver of All Good—one of whose attributes is mercy—will set it right." These are powerful words, which may well make rebels shudder. Nor are the words which follow less clear and strong—"Traitors must be made odious; treason must be made odious; traitors must be punished and impoverished." Jacksonian ideas embodied in Jacksonian phrases. Evidently the Confiscation acts are to be rigidly enforced and loyal citizens are not to be made to pay the expenses of the confederacy. On the contrary, President Johnson insists that "after making treason odious, every Union man and the government should be remunerated out of the pockets of those who have inflicted this great suffering upon the country." He said this, not in anger, but in a spirit of justice, and while promising punishment and confiscation to the rebel leaders, he also promised "leniency, conciliation and amnesty to the thousands whom they have misled and deceived." No loyal man could desire a better platform than this, and the deluded people of the South will thankfully accept it. As for the leading rebels, they will now see that Jeff. Davis was shrewd in seizing all the specie within reach and swiftly making for Mexico.

In regard to the grave question of the proper method of reconstruction, President Johnson agrees with President Lincoln, and disagrees with the radicals under Sumner. The Union, he believes, was designed and intended to be perpetual, and "was sent upon a great mission among the nations of the earth." He pointed out the fact that in the constitution "provision is made for the admission of new States; but no provision is made for the secession of old ones." The Union, he contended, is an integral; it is up of integral parts, which are States; and these again are made up of other integers, which are individuals. Of these various parts he insisted that "each is essential to the whole, and the whole is essential to each part." In the constitution it is provided that the United States shall guarantee to each State, and therefore to every individual in each State, a republican form of government. Applying this theory to the present crisis, the President holds that the rebellion has merely suspended the vitality of the seceded States; that the moment their interest in the rebellion ceases their vitality returns: and they are in the Union and have never been out of it; that the suspension of their functions has been merely temporary, and that he is bound by the constitution to give them a republican form of government, and thus restore them to their old position in the nation. Some"—that is, Sumner and his clique—are "satisfied with the idea that States are to be lost in territorial and other divisions—that they are to lose their character as States;" but the President holds that this idea is mistaken, and that not only the provisions of the constitution, but the fact that he was elected Vice President from one of the seceded States, show that the Sumner clique is wrong. We consider this exposition most satisfactory.

The slavery question, which has puzzled so many people in this connection, does not puzzle President Johnson. He said very explicitly that "a State may be in the government with a peculiar institution, and by the operation of rebellion lose that feature; but it was a State when it went into rebellion, and when it comes out without the institution it is still a State." Nothing could be clearer than this certainly. But, on the other hand, President Johnson does not approve of recognizing rebel State governments. In almost the very words of President Lincoln he said that wherever the rebel armies were beaten back or expelled, he would entrust the local government to Union men, no matter how small their number might be. "If a State is to be nursed until it again gets strength, it must be nursed by its friends, not surrendered by its enemies." This completely covers the Louisiana case. In conclusion, the President said: "Permit me to remark that, while I have opposed dissolution and disintegration on the one hand, on the other I am equally opposed to consolidation, or the centralization of power in the hands of a few." For his views concerning the foreign policy of the government he referred us to his past record, which commits him to a vindication of the Monroe doctrine, and to the fact that his highest ambition was to please the people, believing that when he pleased the people he was pretty nearly right, and could afford not to care for those who assailed him as a demagogue. Pleasing the people at present, as everybody knows, means demanding reparation of England and serving France with a notice of ejectment from Mexico. Let President Johnson faithfully carry out the principles and the policy declared in this speech, and he will be the most popular of Presidents, both at the North and the South, while Jeff. Davis is haunting Europe with a price set upon his head and the certainty of the gallows before his eyes.

GREAT UNION MEETING IN RALEIGH.

THE FRIENDS OF THE UNION AND OF THE SOLDIER will assemble en masse at the Court House, in Raleigh, on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock, the 6th of May, to give expression to their views and feelings in this crisis.

Several distinguished speakers are expected to address the meeting.

MANY CITIZENS.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE COUNTRY.

Probably all eyes in all quarters of the world, who read President Lincoln's last Inaugural Address, were impressed by the evident tone of solemnity in it, and the want of any expression of personal exultation. There he stood, after four years of such trial, and exposed to such hate and obloquy as no other great leader in modern history has experienced, unmoved, unelated, his policy approved by the people and by the greater test of events, the terrible rebellion evidently coming to its end, and he himself now certain of his grand position in the eye of history—and yet not a word escaped him of triumph, or personal glory, or even of much hopefulness. We all expected more confidence—words promising the close of the war and speaking of the end of our difficulties. Many hoped for some definite line of policy to be laid out in this address. But instead, we heard a voice as if from some prophet, looking with solemn gaze down over the centuries, seeing that both sides in the great contest had their errors and sins, that no speedy victory could be looked for, and yet that the great Judge of the world would certainly give success to right and justice. The feeling for the weakness and the sense of the great wrong done to them with its inevitable punishments, seemed to rest with such solemn earnestness on his soul, that to the surprise of all and the derision of the flippant, an official speech became clothed in the language of the Bible. The English and French critics all observed this peculiar religious tone of the Inaugural, and nearly all ascribed to persons high in authority the grandeur and impressive character of the events accompanying it. Many pronounced it a Cromwellian speech; but it has one peculiarity, which Cromwell's speeches never possessed—a tone of perfect charity and good-will to all, whether enemies or political opponents.

"With charity for all and malice for none," President Lincoln made his last speech to the world. Men will ponder that solemn address with ever increasing interest and emotion, as if the shadow of all our tragic fate, and the near and unseen dangers to the country, rested unconsciously on its words. It will seem natural that no expression of exultation or personal triumph escaped the great leader of this revolution, but that his mind was filled with the impressive religious lessons of the times. It will be thought characteristic of his sense of justice and his sincere humanity, that his last public address to the country was made of all occupied by the wrongs done to the helpless race, whose friend and emancipator he had been. And it will seem not a part of an wonderful spirit of good-will to all, that not a syllable of bitterness toward the enemies of his country, or the traitors at home, or his personal revilers, passed his lips.

It is such a speech to the world as a Christian statesman would gladly have his last—earnest, humane, truly but not technically religious, filled with forgiveness and good will.

When assassination have passed away, and the unhappy wounds of this war are healed, and the whole nation is united on a basis of universal liberty, our posterity will read the dying words of the great emancipator and leader of the people with new sympathy and reverence, thanking God that so honest and so pure a man, so true a friend of the oppressed, and so genuine a patriot, guided the nation in the time of its trial, and prepared the final triumph which he was never allowed to see.—*Times.*

JOHNSTON'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SURRENDER.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY TENN.,
Near Greensborough, N. C.,
April 27, 1865.

General Order, No. 18.)

By the terms of a Military Convention made on the 26th inst., by Maj Gen'l W. T. Sherman U. S. A., and Gen. J. E. Johnston, C. S. A., the officers and men of this army are to bind themselves not to take up arms against the United States until properly relieved from the obligation, and shall receive paroles from the United States officers against molestation by the United States authorities so long as they observe that obligation, and the laws in force where they reside.

For these objects duplicate muster rolls will be made out immediately and after the distribution of the necessary papers, the troops will be marched under their officers to their respective States, and there be disbanded and all retaining private property.

The object of this Convention is pacification to the extent of the authority of the commanders who made it. Events in Virginia which bar the every hope of success by war, imposed on its General the duty of saving our country from further devastation and our people from ruin.

(Signed) J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

For the Progress.]

MR. EDITOR:—Among the other good things noticeable in the loyal army now encamped in, and around this City, one cannot have failed to notice the religious elements manifest in the extended observance of the Sabbath, and the throng of worshippers which crowded our various places of worship then, as well as attended the popular preaching of the gospel at the Baptist Church every evening since the arrival of the army in this city.

It is not to be supposed that these are all Christian men, in the strict sense of that term; but that they have enjoyed, and still appreciate Christian privileges, is very evident; and to this influence among officers and men, is doubtless due, in a great measure, the quiet and comfort, which so largely prevails here, and the uniform courtesy and consideration with which our citizens have been treated.

'Tis said, the first night after the occupation of Kinston, the cheerful ringing of the Church bell announced there was still a God in Israel to be remembered, and every night after witnessed a house crowded with an assembly for prayer and praise.

The largest Church in Goldsboro was opened for preaching by the Chaplains of the army immediately on their arrival, the next night two more were occupied by large and solemn assemblies, a revival of religion commenced, and is said to be still in progress there;

"God, and our native land"

seems to be the inspiring motto of this army.

G. I.

For the Progress.]

FRIEND PROGRESS: We can hardly realize that the country once dipped in the streams of blood flowing from the heartstones of many households of many families both North and South, is now at peace with each other, and where you once heard the clashing of arms and saw the flashing of light and lurid glare of the battle, you will now hear the hum of the wheel and sweet voices giving praise to their Creator for thus bringing them out from all the danger incident to a fierce battle, and instead of seeing the sword wielded in fierce assault, we now shall see it in the old ploughshare and all other peaceful implements. But so there seems to be a gloom over the whole land. Why not be happy and give great rejoicing over the length and breadth of the land? Why? Because the city of David has lost her King, and the fair and all the nations mourn—Abraham Lincoln assassinated! Oh, who could so have villainy stamped upon his heart as to commit the atrocious deed? He indeed could not be one, methinks, to the human family; but they are on the track of this fiend in human shape, and when brought before the tribunal for this atrocious and foul deed, may justice the meted out for him as he meted it out for others. But enough of this sad and melancholy occurrence. Let us remember that God's all-seeing eye is over us, and will surely bring the assassin to light. ALPHA.

Ambulance Train, 2nd Div. 2nd Brig., 10th A.

THE LOCAL COLUMN.

BOOT LICKS.—We have heard of "boot-licks" all our life, and thought, until recently, that we had some idea of the meaning of the term; but observation, for the past two weeks, has convinced us that we heretofore had no conception of its full meaning or appreciation of it. Boot-licking and toadyism have reached their acme, and culminated in a climax. Men who spouted war and bloodshed enough to cover copious than a two-nailed whale ever ejected of blood and water—men who were going to slay fifty Yankees before breakfast, and whose wives and children were to summarily dispose of as many more in the same space of time—men who, even three weeks ago, were calling upon everybody to go to the front except themselves, and who were cursing by Davis and the Confederacy, and the success of both, and appealing to the people to stand firm—men who represented the Federal officers and soldiers as monsters more ruthless than savages, and as unfit to be treated with humanity—a parcel of murderers, thieves, and robbers, who delighted to plunder, burn, ravish, and kill—men, in a word, who denounced, abused, and vilified the whole Yankee army and nation—are now "coaxing it soft as sucking doves," and rendering themselves positively disgusting by the assiduity of their attentions to Federal officers, their false-hearted protestations to loyalty to the Union, their love and admiration of the Yankee people. Tell it not in Boston, and publish it not in the streets of Raleigh!

We would not have a hair of the heads of these poor creatures harmed, for they themselves are harmless; at least, they have been so, except in so far as words could harm, during the progress of the war. In extenuation of their course, we think we can safely assure the Federals that not one of them has ever sighted a gun against a Federal soldier. They advocated *peaceable* secession, and when war resulted they studiously cultivated the talent of *fighting by peace*. They promised to wipe up all the blood spilt in the war with a pocket handkerchief; and if no blood but their own had been spilt, they could have made good their words. But now! How changed! Such courting, fawning and toadying the world scarcely ever witnessed before. The neck of no crowned head ever bowed with more servility before their monarch, nor ringed, and flattered and protested their adherence with more humility and penitency than do these men now bow and cringe and fawn and boot-lick the military authorities of the Union army. Were they worthy of disgust, they would be disgusting; as it is, they are simply ridiculous.

THE BARBERS.—We learn that the barbers have closed their shops, preferring they cannot afford to shave for five cents. They ought to recollect that the advent of peace has greatly contracted the longitudinal dimensions of our facial organism, and that there should be a corresponding reduction in the prices charged by professors of the art tonsorial. It is not worth half as much now to shave a man as it was in war times. But those who must be shaved, any how, will have to go out of the city, for their other resort, the rockers, are not doing business now. Perhaps some of the natives might accommodate them.

A PREVENTION.—It is said the best way to prevent headache, when getting sober, is to keep drunk. Can't apply the prevention in Raleigh. We are all bound, by the Provost's "amnesty proclamation," to get sober, headache or no headache.

A CURIOSITY.—We learn that there will soon be on exhibition at this place, the eye of a Reb, in which has been deposited the candor and sincerity, as shown by their acts, of two hundred original secessionists. The optic has not been in the least obscured.

We invite special attention to the order of the Provost Marshal prohibiting the hitching of horses to our elm trees. In the name of our people, and of the elms themselves, we thank the Provost for that order.

A contemporary says the most popular balls of the season are billiard balls. We think they have been cannon and musket balls.

A fish is about the only thing you can get honestly by *hooking* it.

THERE are a great many persons in our town of obtaining board and lodging, and boarding board only, and others, still, lodging any person that can furnish board and lodging, and desires to do so, can soon be supplied by inserting a small advertisement in the *Progress*.

THE SPIRIT OF IMITATION.—We see that picket fence has been stretched in front of the officers quarters on corner of Fayetteville and Newbern streets, protecting the shade trees from injury by horses. Good thing, and worthy of imitation.

It is said that but little maple sugar will be made in Vermont this year, on account of the sudden coming of spring, and the absence of frost in the

RALLY FOR THE FLAG!

A PUBLIC Meeting will be held at Cary, Wake County, on Saturday next, at twelve M., to show our devotion to the old flag and to consider the Confiscation proclamation. MANY CITIZENS.

May 3 3t

WANTED,

SIX MALE ATTENDANTS IMMEDIATELY, AT the Insane Asylum. For terms, &c., apply to the Superintendent.

May 3 12t

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

THE PRICE OF GAS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY will be $10 per 1,000 cet.

WATSON, HOU & BOWER,
Lessees.

May 3 2t

FOR SALE.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF COAL, BACON AND FLOUR at
PITTMAN & CO'S,
No 7 new Depot.

may 3 3t*

DR. S. F. ARRINGTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,

Office and residence on Hillsboro Street, at the National Hotel.

April 27-6

MRS. H. W. MILLER'S
BOARDING HOUSE,
RALEIGH, N. C.
BY THE DAY, WEEK AND MONTH.